

## Kentucky Academic Standards for Mathematics: Grade 2 Overview

Operations/Algebraic Thinking (OA)	Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)	Measurement and Data (MD)	Geometry (G)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.</li> <li>Add and subtract within 20.</li> <li>Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand place value.</li> <li>Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.</li> <li>Relate addition and subtraction to length.</li> <li>Work with time and money.</li> <li>Understand and apply the statistics process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reason with shapes and their attributes.</li> </ul>

**In grade 2, instructional time should focus on four critical areas:**

**1. In the Number and Operations in Base Ten domain, students will:**

- extend their understanding of the base-ten system. This includes ideas of counting in fives, tens and multiples of hundreds, tens and ones, as well as number relationships involving these units, including comparing; and
- understand multi-digit numbers (up to 1000) written in base-ten notation, recognizing that the digits in each place represent amounts of thousands, hundreds, tens or ones (e.g., 853 is 8 hundreds + 5 tens + 3 ones).

**2. In the Operations and Algebraic Thinking and Numbers and Operations in Base Ten domains, students will:**

- use their understanding of addition to develop fluency with addition and subtraction within 100;
- solve problems within 1000 by applying their understanding of models for addition and subtraction, and they develop, discuss and use efficient, accurate and generalizable methods to compute sums and differences of whole numbers in base-ten notation, using their understanding of place value and the properties of operations; and
- select and accurately apply methods that are appropriate for the context and the numbers involved to mentally calculate sums and differences for numbers with only tens or only hundreds.

**3. In the Measurement and Data domain, students will:**

- recognize the need for standard units of measure (centimeter and inch) and use rulers and other measurement tools with the understanding that linear measure involves an iteration of units; and
- recognize that the smaller the unit, the more iterations needed to cover a given length.

**4. In the Geometry domain, students will:**


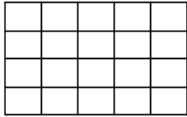
- describe and classify shapes as polygons or non-polygons;
- investigate, describe and reason about decomposing and combining shapes to make other shapes; and
- draw, partition and analyze two-dimensional shapes to develop a foundation for understanding area, congruence, similarity and fractions in later grades.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
<b>Cluster: Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
<p>KY.2.OA.1 Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.</p> <p><b>MP.1, MP.2 and MP.4</b></p>	<p>Students flexibly model or represent addition and subtraction situations or context problems (involving sums and differences within 100). Note: Drawings need not show detail, but accurately represent the quantities involved in the task. <b>See Table 1 in Appendix A.</b></p> <p>Students master all word problem subtypes including the four difficult ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• add to-start unknown</li> <li>• take from-start unknown</li> <li>• put together/take apart-addend unknown</li> <li>• compare-bigger unknown/smaller unknown</li> </ul> <p style="color: red;">Coherence KY.1.OA.1→KY.2.OA.1→KY.3.OA.8</p>
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
<p>When reading/interpreting word problems, students recognize a number (eight or 8) represents a quantity (eight buttons) and consider what is happening to these quantities in the context of the problem (     ). Students experiment in different ways to solve the problem (     ). Students think of questions to ask themselves, such as “Which diagram could help me?” Students work in groups to make addition and subtraction stories using concrete objects/pictures to demonstrate different situations and write an addition or subtraction equation to match their stories (     ).</p>	


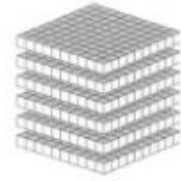
*The identified mathematical practices, coherence connections and clarifications are possible suggestions; however, they are not the only pathways.*

Operations and Algebraic Thinking	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
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<b>Cluster: Add and subtract within 20.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.OA.2 Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. <b>MP.2, MP.7, MP.8</b>	<p>Students determine addition and subtraction strategies efficiently, accurately, flexibly and appropriately. Being fluent means students choose flexibly among methods and strategies to solve contextual and mathematical problems, they understand and explain their approaches and they produce accurate answers efficiently and appropriately use mental strategies that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● counting on</li> <li>● making ten</li> <li>● decomposing a number leading to a ten</li> <li>● using the relationship between addition and subtraction</li> <li>● creating equivalent but easier or known sums.</li> </ul> <p>Note: Reaching fluency is an ongoing process that will take much of the year.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KY.2.NBT.5 Coherence KY.1.OA.6→KY.2.OA.2</p>
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
<p>Students select and use reasoning strategies to solve addition and subtraction problems efficiently. For example, for <math>8 + 7</math>, a student decides to use a make 10 strategy, while another student notices the answer is one more than <math>7 + 7</math> (a known double fact). Students notice these patterns and through experiences such as games, become more efficient at applying the strategies eventually reaching automaticity (    ). Students use 10 as a benchmark in solving problems and recognize the relationship between addition and subtraction, recognizing these relationships lead to more efficient ways to add and subtract than counting. For example, to solve <math>16 - 9</math>, a student counts up to 10 (1) and up to 16 (6) to get the answer of 7 (    ).</p>	

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Operations and Algebraic Thinking	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
<b>Cluster: Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundation for multiplication.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.OA.3 Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends. <b>MP.2, MP.7</b>	Students understand a number can be broken apart by pairing objects to see if there are leftovers (odd) or not (even).  Coherence KY.1.OA.7→KY.2.OA.3→KY.3.OA.9
KY.2.OA.4 Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends. <b>MP.2, MP.4</b>	Students model using rectangular arrays to determine the number of objects and discuss their reasoning. For example the array shows $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$ or $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$  Coherence KY.1.OA.7→KY.2.OA.4→KY.3.OA.1
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
Students use contexts and visuals to reason about whether numbers are even or odd (    ). They notice if a number can be decomposed (broken apart) into two equal addends ( $16 = 8+8$ ), then it is even, or if they group the number in twos it is even (    ). They build on the idea of two equal sized groups to adding more equal sized groups. Students use concrete objects (counters) and pictorial representations (arrays) to explore repeated addition of equal sized groups (    ). Students recognize in a rectangular array there are two ways to have same sized groups (rows or columns) and they can choose either way to find the total (    ).	

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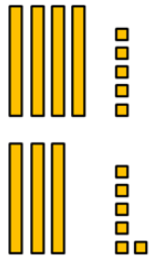
Numbers and Operations in Base Ten	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
<b>Cluster: Understand place value.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.NBT.1 Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”</li> <li>The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones).</li> </ol> <b>MP.2, MP.7</b>	Students unitize or understand 10 tens as a group or unit called 1 hundred.   6 hundreds are the same as 600 <b>Coherence KY.1.NBT.2→KY.2.NBT.1→KY.3.NBT.1</b>
KY.2.NBT.2 Count forwards and backwards within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s and 100s. <b>MP.8, MP. 1, MP. 6</b>	Students start at various numbers to skip-count. Some use tools such as base ten blocks, hundreds charts, number lines and money. <b>Coherence KY.1.NBT.1→KY.2.NBT.2</b>
KY.2.NBT.3 Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names and expanded form. <b>MP.7</b>	739, seven hundred thirty-nine, $700 + 30 + 9$ <b>Coherence KY.1.NBT.1→KY.2.NBT.3</b>
KY.2.NBT.4 Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens and ones digits, using $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons. <b>MP.2, MP.6</b>	Students use base ten blocks, hundred charts and/or number lines when comparing two three-digit numbers using the symbols $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ . <b>Coherence KY.1.NBT.3→KY.2.NBT.4</b>

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### Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Students use concrete, groupable objects (counters in cups, unifix cubes in stacks) to show that 10 tens make one hundred and 10 hundreds make one thousand (     ,     ). Using place value structure, students build a physical model of a number and then practice saying it, eventually moving to written form (     ). When comparing 2 three-digit numbers, students interpret the inherent value of each digit (234 is two hundreds, three tens and 4 ones) and determine which number is larger (     ). In building numbers, students see the equivalence of numbers written in standard form and expanded form (     ). In addition, they reason about which number is greater using their place value understanding (     ).

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Numbers and Operations in Base Ten	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
<b>Cluster: Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.NBT.5 Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. <b>MP.2, MP.8</b>	<p>Students solve addition and subtraction tasks (with sums and differences within 100) efficiently, accurately, flexibly and appropriately. Being fluent means students choose flexibly among methods and strategies to solve contextual and mathematical problems, they understand and explain their approaches and they produce accurate answers efficiently.</p> <p>Note: Reaching fluency is an ongoing process that will take much of the year. Students are not expected to use an algorithm for addition and subtraction until grade 4.</p> <p><math>45 + 36 =</math></p>  <p>Students can solve this problem many ways.  Student one counted the tens first, so 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70. Then they counted the ones, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. So <math>45+36=81</math></p> <p>Student two broke 36 into <math>30+1+5</math>. Then gave 5 from 36 to the 45 to make 50 because 50 is a friendly number. Then added <math>30+50</math> to make 80. Finally added 1 to 80 to get 81. So <math>45+36=81</math>.</p> <p style="color: red;">Coherence KY.1.NBT.4→KY.2.NBT.5→KY.3.NBT.2</p>

Standards	Clarifications
<p>KY.2.NBT.6 Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.</p> <p><b>MP.2, MP.7</b></p>	<p>Note: Students are not expected to know a standard algorithm until grade 4.</p> <p>Coherence KY.1.OA.2→KY.2.NBT.6</p>
<p>KY.2.NBT.7 Add and subtract within 1000.</p> <p>a. Represent and solve addition and subtraction problems using...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>concrete models or drawings;</li> <li>strategies based on place value;</li> <li>properties of operations;</li> <li>the relationship between addition and subtraction and;</li> <li>relate drawings and strategies to expressions or equations.</li> </ul> <p>b. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.</p> <p><b>MP.1, MP.5</b></p>	<p>Students model with concrete tools to build on previous place value understandings. For example, students can see the relationship of addition and subtraction by counting up from 87 to get to 243 and realize that there is a difference of 156.</p> <p>Coherence KY.1.NBT.4→KY.2.NBT.7→3.NBT.2</p>
<p>KY.2.NBT.8 Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900 and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900.</p> <p><b>MP.7, MP.8</b></p>	<p>Students use a variety of tools and strategies to add or subtract 10 or 100 from a three-digit number in the range of 100-900.</p> <p>KY.1.NBT.6</p> <p>Coherence KY1.NBT.5→ KY.2.NBT.8→3.NBT.2</p>
<p>KY.2.NBT.9 Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.</p> <p><b>MP.3, MP.7</b></p>	<p>Students support explanations with drawings and/or objects built on place value and properties of operations.</p> <p>KY.1.OA.4</p> <p>Coherence KY.1.OA.3→KY.2.NBT.9</p>

### Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

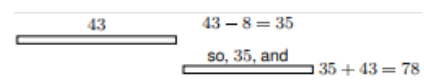
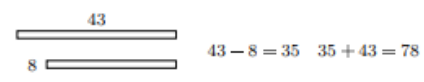
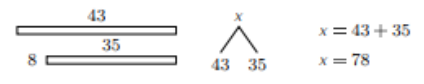
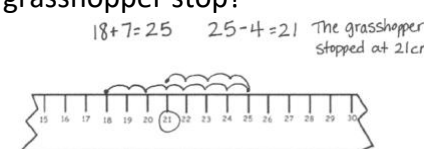
Students notice their knowledge of tens and ones can be used to solve addition problems. For example, decomposing  $24 + 42$  into tens and ones:  $20 + 40 + 4 + 2$  ( ). For other problems, students choose to use a counting up/back strategy. For  $57 - 18$ , students use an open number line and jump back 20 (to 37) and then up 2 (to 39). Students select among their repertoire of strategies based on the numbers in the problem ( , ). These strategies are extended to adding strings of numbers as well as larger numbers. Students explain their strategies, critique the strategies shared by others and reflect on which strategies are efficient for the problem posed ( ). Students notice when numbers are added or subtracted in the base-ten system, like units are added or subtracted (ones are added to ones, tens to tens, hundreds to hundreds) and use this pattern to solve problems mentally ( ).

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Measurement and Data	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
<b>Cluster: Measure and estimate lengths in standard unit.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.MD.1 Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks and measuring tapes. <b>MP.5, MP.6</b>	Students are exposed to different situations where they choose the appropriate tool(s) to measure.  Coherence KY.1.MD.2→KY.2.MD.1→KY.3.MD.5
KY.2.MD.2 Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen. <b>MP.3, MP.5</b>	Students measure an object using two different units and describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen. (Students measure a door in inches and then in feet. Students relate the size and amount of each unit to discover more inches than feet are needed to measure the door.)  Coherence KY.1.MD.2→KY.2.MD.2
KY.2.MD.3 Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, yards, centimeters and meters. <b>MP.2, MP.6</b>	Students understand estimates are not exact answers or unreasonable guesses. Estimates are based on prior knowledge and the ability to reason about the appropriateness of their estimates.  Coherence KY.1.MD.2→KY.2.MD.3
KY.2.MD.4 Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of either a customary or metric standard length unit. <b>MP.5, MP.6</b>	Students measure using appropriate tools and standard unit lengths to find the difference between the lengths.  Coherence KY.2.MD.3→KY.2.MD.4→KY.2.MD.5
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
Students choose appropriate units and the related tools they need in order to measure (     ). For example, if asked to measure the length of the hallway, students select a meter or yard as an appropriate unit and seek out a meter stick, yardstick or trundle wheel. In addition, students measure objects using different units within the same system, such as meters and centimeters, record the measurements in a table and notice relationships (     ). Students notice it takes more of a smaller unit. For example, explaining a desk measured 2 feet because a foot is a longer unit, but measures	

24 inches because an inch is smaller unit (     ). Students accurately estimate lengths and use these estimates to determine if a measurement is reasonable, as well as to compare the lengths of objects (     ).


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<b>Cluster: Relate addition and subtraction to length.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.MD.5 Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. <b>MP.1, MP.4</b>	<p>Students use concrete models and/or representations such as drawings of rulers to make sense of adding and subtracting word problems involving length. For example, a girl had a 43 cm section of a necklace and another section that was 8 cm shorter than the first. How long would the necklace be if she combined the two sections?</p> <div>    </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Coherence KY.2.MD.5→KY.3.MD.2</p>
KY.2.MD.6 Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line. <b>MP.3, MP.4</b>	<p>Students show their thinking of adding and subtracting quantities using a number line. For example, a grasshopper jumped 7 cm forward and 4 cm back and then stopped. If the grasshopper started at 18 cm, where did the grasshopper stop?</p> <div>  </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Coherence KY.2.MD.6→KY.3.NF.2</p>
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
Students make sense of linear-focused story problems, using number lines and bar diagrams to make sense of the situation (     ,     ). Students use the number line as a reasoning strategy to add or subtract and explain their reasoning. In addition, they listen to other students' ways to use the number line to solve problems and compare strategies with a focus on which strategies are efficient for the given problem (     ).	

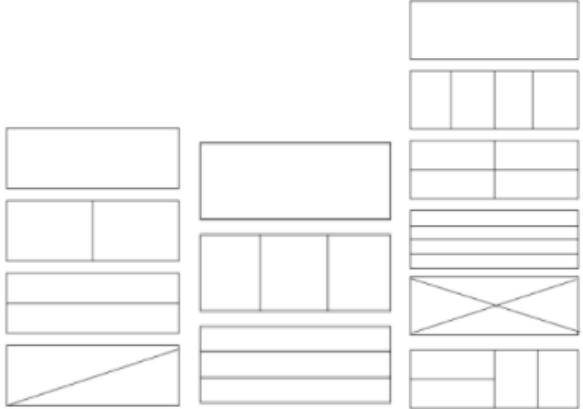
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Measurement and Data	
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<b>Cluster: Work with time and money.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.MD.7 Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m. <b>MP.5, MP.6</b>	Students orally tell and write the time from both types of clocks to the nearest five minutes. Realizing that a clock can be seen as a number line. <p style="text-align: right;"><b>KY.2.NBT.2</b>  <b>Coherence KY.1.MD.3→KY.2.MD.7→KY.3.MD.1</b></p>
KY.2.MD.8 Solve word problems with adding and subtracting within 100, (not using dollars and cents simultaneously) using the \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately (not including decimal notation). <b>MP.1, MP.5</b>	Students add or subtract two coin values or dollar values, but not both in the same problem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For example, if you have 6 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have? Students would understand 6 dimes is equal to 60 cents and 3 pennies is equal to 3 cents. Together, they would total 63 cents.</li> <li>If Mary had \$31 and Tommy gave her \$22 for her birthday, how much money does Mary have now? <math>\\$31 + \\$22 = \\$53</math></li> </ul> Note: Students are not introduced to decimals until grade 4. <p style="text-align: right;"><b>KY.2.OA.1</b>  <b>Coherence KY.1.MD.3→KY.2.MD.8</b></p>
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
Students connect skip-counting by fives and five minute intervals on the clock (     ). Students attend to precision as they notice how minutes and hours are determined on analog and digital clocks, as well as whether to label the time as a.m. or p.m. (     ). Students makes sense of authentic problems involving money, using actual coins or representations of coins and use these coins to solve the problem (     ). As students solve such problems, they write equations to represent the situation, using units (\$) or (¢) to correctly communicate the quantities (     ).	

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Measurement and Data	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
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<b>Cluster: Understand and apply the statistics process.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.MD.9 Investigate questions involving measurements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a statistical question focused on measurements.</li> <li>Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object.</li> <li>Show the measurements by making a dot plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.</li> </ol> <b>MP.1, MP.6</b>	<p>Students gather information from a statistical question, generate measurements of objects from the nearest whole-number unit and create a dot plot like the one below. For example, as a class, how long are our feet with our shoes on?</p>  <p>5 in. 6 in. 7 in. 8 in. 9 in. 10 in.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Coherence KY.2.MD.9→KY.3.MD.4</p>
KY.2.MD.10 Create a pictograph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put together, take-apart and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph. <b>MP.2, MP.6</b>	<p><b>See Table 1 in Appendix A.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Coherence KY.1.MD.4→KY.2.MD.10→KY.3.MD.3</p>
Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice	
<p>Students understand the purpose of creating a graph is to make sense of data related to a question (     ). They look at the data they have collected and decide how to set up a graph, labeling it so anyone can understand what the data represents (     ). Students select a graph that makes sense, recognizing a dot plot is for numeric data while bar and pictographs are for categorical data (     ). Students analyze the data in their graphs, noticing relationships such as how many more fall in one category than another and relating those observations back to the original question they posed (     ).</p>	

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Geometry	
Standards for Mathematical Practice	
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
<b>Cluster: Reason with shapes and their attributes.</b>	
Standards	Clarifications
KY.2.G.1 Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or sides. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons and cubes (identify number of faces). <b>MP.4, MP.7</b>	Sizes are compared directly or visually, not compared by measuring. Coherence KY.1.G.1→KY.2.G.1→KY.3.G.1
KY.2.G.2 Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them. <b>MP.6, MP.8</b>	The rectangle should not be divided up into anything larger than 5 rows and 5 columns to correlate with KY.2.OA.4. Coherence KY.2.G.2→KY.3.MD.6
KY.2.G.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares; describe the shares using the words <i>halves</i> , <i>thirds</i> , <i>half of</i> , <i>a third of</i> , etc.; and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape. <b>MP.2, MP.3</b>	Students explore rectangles and circles being partitioned in multiple ways to recognize that equal shares may be different shapes within the same whole.  halves                  thirds                  fourths Coherence KY.1.G.3→KY.2.G.3→KY.3.NF.1

*The identified mathematical practices, coherence connections and clarifications are possible suggestions; however, they are not the only pathways.*

### Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Students describe attributes they notice for a group of shapes, such as sides and angles for 2-dimensional shapes and number of faces for 3-dimensional shapes ( ). They explain what characteristics are true for all shapes following in the same category (for example, attributes that are true for all triangles), as well as attributes true for some triangles, but not all triangles. Students use tiles to equally cover the rectangle and use repeated addition to determine the number of unit squares in the rectangle, noticing the pattern of equal rows (groups) ( ). Students partition circles and rectangles into up to 4 equal parts. Students use a variety of tools to show halves, fourths and thirds ( ). They partition rectangles into thirds and fourths in different ways, showing and explaining the parts do not need to be the same shape, only the same size ( , ). Conversely, students identify shapes that are incorrectly partitioned, with the sections not being the same size.

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